THOMAS RE UNION. PROPRIET

dy paper of OF WASHINGTON. WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 3, 1845.

ished by any course which this paper fact. any statement which it might any policy which it might recommend ollowing article in its columns on Tuesday last.

ary, we have stated, for weeks past, that it was unwhat course Mexico would pursue. She had edly threatened to make war, if Texas were aned, but she was preparing to carry out those nd she was advancing a numerous body of troops, er people excited and clamorous for hostilcontended that, under these circum- futile and illiberal. occur. Such was the maxsuch was the dictate of patri We learn from Mexico, that troops were and Matamoras, that they were advancing to the 12,000 were on the advance. The last official advices which were received from Vera Cruz stated that "orders had been issued, and approved by the war committee, for the troops on the frontier to take up their position ten leagues in advance of the Rio Brayo; and, if attacked, to defend themselves, &c.,

these circumstances? Would he have advised, with the redoubtable champion of the " New York Courier and Enquirer," that no preparations should have been made, in order that Mexico might be invited by our inactivity to cross the Del Norte, and occupy the territory which we had acquired? Or would be have acted as the President and his cabinet have done? We can tell the "New York Courier and Enquirer" that some solicitude has been felt this city, within ten days past, upon the much agitated question, whether the Mexicans would not

TRUTH SACRIFICED TO FACTION!

The "New York Courier and Enquirer" was the first press which assailed the measures adopted by the administration to protect Texas from a Mexican invasion. Iteriginally contended that no troops should be sent into Texas; that no effort could be made to them? It is ridiculous to say, as this enlightened champion of American faith presumes, that we were bound to send troops to Texas, whether there be Mexicans or not. Why send troops, if there were no Mexicans expected? What benefit could Texas or the United States derive from so unnecessions. ent into 1 exas; that it of the further assertion, that it we need to make the Mexicans from invading Texas; that it sary a movement. The further assertion, that we were bound to expend so much money in Texas, gress had de-uld not be at as illiberal in the supposition as it is unfounded in

Courier" is not pleased to tell us how far, according o its principles, the President might send troops all into Texas, without his making war and violating the constitution. We are at some loss, oo, to understand the "New York Courier" or other point-upon what part of Texas we might and our troops, when they were posted on the Sabr only to the Nueces; or, could we do either of these, without a declaration of war by the Congres

Courier and Enquirer" is as weak in a military point of view, as it is crude in the eyes of a states

actuated by the provisions of a "secret hat she might not scriously design to make war; which exists only in the morbid imagination of the New York Courier and Enquirer. This conclusion is as lame and impotent as the whole attack in

LATE DESPATCH.

We understand that despatches were received esterday, as late as the 20th August, from Galveson. Recent accounts had been received from Gen. ordered to the frontier. We learn from Monterey Taylor's camp. They are in good health and spirits. The artillery had provided themselves Rio Grande in considerable force. Our government with some pieces of cannon which they wanted,

(From our regular correspondent.)

Mint in Philadelphia—improved machinery—late beautiful coinage.

PRILADELPHIA, September 2, 1845.

The hotels are crowded with strangers. The fall business has opened with great spirit, and more sales bid Lir to be made during the present season than on any former occasion. An old merchant assured me yesterday that he had done a better business up to this time, than in the same period in any year of his life. The truth is, the strong foundations of our prosperity, shattered as they were some years ago, by revulsions and contractions in the currency, are now resuming their solidity and firmness; and the energies, recently crippled, are now re-invigorated, and capable of being used to their utmost. This fact, added to the wisdom and efficiency of the general administration, will show that the latter increased by the try is far above being destroys or the States. It is flow in a most healthy condition, and is not to be very sensibly benefited or injured by any of the schemes of the politicians. It is this condition which is caused by, and which produces, independ-

how in a most healthy condition, and is not to be very sensibly benefited or injured by any of the schemes of the politicians. It is this condition which is caused by, and which produces, indepealence among the people, and which is destined to make us the greatest nation on the earth.

I have read portions of "Lyell's Travels in North America," with considerable interest. It is evidently a book of high character, and differs from most of its predecessers in honorably abstaining from vapid abuse of the people of the United States. His remarks upon the manner in which the Girard estate has been measaged by the whig rulers of this city, are severe. He first gives an account of the Lowell Institute, and its plentiful provision for lectures, arising stu for a prohibition in the will of Mr. Lowell, who showed it with £70,000. Mr. Lyell then says: "In the present case, the testator provided that not a single dollar should be spent in with some pieces of cannon which they wanted, and were mounting them in their internehments, and were mounting them in their internehments, and were mounting them in their internehments, and the previous and th

THE DAILY UNION

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To the Editor of the Union:

It may, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers, who, for weeks past, have been sweltering under an August sun, to be informed of the delightful manner in which we have been enjoying ourselves in this immediate meridian.

Wednesday last, the 27th instant, was the day fixed for the grand tournament annually celebrated here. High expectations had been formed; many knights of skill and graceful bearing had entered the lists; and, at the appointed heur, the concourse assembled on the banks of the Rappahannock had swelled into thousands. A lovelier spot could scarcely have been selected. The river, skirted on either side by stately and venerable trees, wound its way gracefully through the chosen field, which at one extremity was bounded by a shady hill, whose side was resplendent with the beauty of matrons and maidens, who had assembled to witness the tilting.

announced the approach of the knights, preceded by the ladies judges in barouches, and escorted by the marshal and herald.

The following gentlemen entered themselv knights competitors, under the accompanying of

nations:

1. J. G. A****, Knight of the Spotted Leopard.

2. A. W. G****, Knight of Falmouth.

3. P****** L****, Knight of Sans Spurs.

4. J. H. S******, Knight of Ravenswood.

5. — H******, Knight of Chesterfield.

6. E. F*****, Knight of the Raven Plume.

7. W. J. G****, Knight of the Elm.

8. E. D. J******, Knight of the White Sulpht

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday morning, the regiment of volunteers raised by Colonel Dakin, with a view to active service, paraded in the Lafayette square, and was reviewed by General Gaines and General Lewis, with the their respective staffs. The regiment counted upwards of 250 men. There were present, also, the Lone Star Guard, a corps just organized in the Third Municipality, and a part of the Irish brigade, under Licutenant Carrigan. General Gaines addressed the assembled volunteers in appropriate terms, and was suitably replied to by Colonel Dakin. We learn that Colonel Dakin observed to the general, that ten times as many volunteers could easily be enrolled, if it were only certain that they would be mustered in the was certain they would be called into service, in which opinion we humbly concur, for we find the government everywhere drawing the disposable regular troops from the forts now or lately occupied by them, to be transferred to Texas. If it should appear that three or four regiments of effective volunteers can be had in Louisiana, they would be preferred, in all probability, to the regular troops from the northern States, who, perhaps, may not so well be spared for a campaign in the South. In addition to this troops raised here are near the scene of operations, to which they can be carried in three days; and they are enured to a southern climate like that of Texas.

It is true, there is no prospect of immediate hostilities; but who knows how long this tranquility may last? Who knows when the Mexicans, in their folly and rashness, may cross the Rio Grande, which ipso facto would be an invasion of the United States and an act of war? It is the part of prudence, in these circumstances, to prepare for whatever may happen. Better have 20,000 men between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and thus prevent an invasion. and the Rio Grande, and thus prevent an invasion, than to have only two thousand, and invite it. We think there is not much reality in the rumors which have been circulated, of Mexican columns advancing to wards the frontier with an intention to cross it; nor would we look upon such an occurrence as a serious thing, if it happened. But, to be safe, we must be ready with all our means; and should Mexico her ready with all our means; and should Mexico her endy with all our means; and should Mexico her endy with all our means; and should Mexico her endy with all our means; and should Mexico her endy with all our means; and should Mexico have the temerity to commit an aggression, we would remain the committed to mention the company of Orient Editories in their second.

As the morning papers have omitted to mention the company of Orients Editories in their second. The company of Orients Editories in their second of the tops reviewed yesterday by Gen. Gaines, and the company of Orients Editories in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients and insulated with a second of the company of Orients Editories; in their second of the company of Orients and the compa

their position near Corpus Christi, west of the Nucces.

In going down, the Alert spoke the United States ship St. Mary's, bound for Pensacola, as was understood, with information, founded upon reports from the Rio Grande, that Mexico had declared war against the United States, and was making active preparations for a campaign upon Texas. The report is evidently premature, as no authentic accounts of its accuracy were had at Corpus Christi up to the time of the sailing of the Alert, (some days after that of the St. Mary's,) though such a report had come in previously, among other flying rumors. The best information from Matamoras is, that there were about fifteen hundred Mexican is, that there were about fifteen hundred Mexican troops there fortifying. They are represented to be badly supported, and not more efficient that Mexican soldiers usually are.

Mexico is evidently wholly unprepared for offensive operations at present; and our own impressions are, that her measures are adopted under the apprehension that they may be necessary for defence.

The United States papers seem to attach great importance to the prospect of a seem with Massien, and

the demand upon them, in time of peace, will dis-pose capitalists to invest very freely in the fifteen million loan to carry on a war, which must both i lessen the ordinary revenues and increase the ex-penses of the nation to a very great extent. Some of the New Orleans papers published, on the receipt of the last news from Vera Cruz, the statement that ten thousand Mexican troops were

not, two and four months, wit notes, bearing interest. SUSAN D. SHEPHERD, SYLVANUS HOLMES,

A. GREEN,

By Boteler, Donn, & Co.

ALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FUR.

NITURE. — We shall sell, at the house of Mr.

John Douglas, on G street, near the corner of 15th
street, on Tuesday next, the 9th instant, commancing at ten o'clock, all his handsome and well-kept

BOTELER, DONN, & CO.,